

# Machine Learning

What is ML?

Machine Learning is a subset of Artificial Intelligence that focuses on the development of algorithms that can learn from and make predictions on data.

Machine Learning is a branch of computer science that enables computers to learn from data and make predictions or decisions without being explicitly programmed to do so.

Machine Learning is a process of building a model that can learn from data and make predictions or decisions. The model is trained on a dataset and then used to make predictions on new data.

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SAE level 4

AlphaGo Zero

logical positivism – logical empiricism

[illegible]

Universal Approximation Theorem □ Nash Embedding Theorems □□□□□□□□□□□□  
 □□ word-embedding Vector Space □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

[illegible]

Deepmind - AlphaGo Zero

[illegible][illegible]

□ □

SAE level 4

[illegible][illegible]

leukotomy

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##### game#####
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[illegible]

reward Deepmind Reward is Enough

[illegible][illegible]

- [illegible]

Marc Aurel Stein
 John Leighton Stuart

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First, if scientists have tried, and failed, to come up with an alternative theory that explains a phenomenon well, that counts as evidence in favor of the original theory. Second, if a theory keeps seeming like a better idea the more you study it, that's another plus-one. And if a line of thought produced a theory that evidence later supported, chances are it will again.

Historia  
Naturalis Philosophiae Naturalis scientia naturalis

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Are there really many worlds in the "Many-worlds interpretation" of Quantum Mechanics?the development of «decoherence theory» revealed that, using the standard formalism of quantum mechanics, macroscopically distinct branches of the wavefunction were almost entirely free from interference and evolve approximately classicallyalmost

多世界诠释 (The Many-worlds Interpretation) 是量子力学中一个重要的诠释。它认为，在量子测量过程中，宇宙会分裂成多个平行的世界，每个世界都包含一个可能的测量结果。这种诠释避免了波函数坍缩的问题，但引入了无限多个平行宇宙的概念。

多世界诠释的提出者休·埃弗里特 (Hugh Everett) 在 1957 年提出了这一理论。他认为，量子力学中的波函数并不会在测量时坍缩，而是会继续演化，形成多个平行的世界分支。

多世界诠释的一个关键特征是，它认为所有可能的量子态都会实现。例如，在一个量子比特处于叠加态的情况下，多世界诠释认为存在两个平行的世界，一个世界比特处于状态 0，另一个世界比特处于状态 1。

多世界诠释与哥本哈根诠释 (Copenhagen Interpretation) 的主要区别在于对波函数坍缩的解释。哥本哈根诠释认为测量会导致波函数坍缩到一个确定的状态，而多世界诠释则认为波函数永远不会坍缩。

多世界诠释的一个优点是，它提供了一个统一的框架来解释量子力学的所有现象，而无需引入额外的假设。

然而，多世界诠释也面临着一些挑战。

首先，它要求存在无限多个平行宇宙，这在物理上难以验证。

其次，多世界诠释在解释量子测量结果时，面临着概率的问题。如果所有可能的结果都会实现，那么如何解释我们只观察到一个结果？

最后，多世界诠释在解释量子纠缠和量子非局域性时也面临着挑战。

尽管如此，多世界诠释仍然是量子力学中一个重要的理论，它激发了人们对量子力学本质的深入思考。

多世界诠释的一个有趣推论是，它可能为时间旅行提供理论支持。

根据多世界诠释，如果存在平行宇宙，那么理论上我们有可能通过某种方式访问其他宇宙。这引发了关于时间旅行和宇宙探索的许多科幻设想。

然而，目前还没有任何实验证据支持多世界诠释的存在。

尽管如此，多世界诠释仍然是一个引人入胜的理论，它挑战了我们对现实的基本理解。随着量子力学研究的深入，我们或许有一天能够验证这一理论。

多世界诠释的一个关键问题是，它如何解释量子测量的结果。如果所有可能的结果都会实现，那么为什么我们只观察到一个结果？

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